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の鋳造品の加熱方法と装置

创特

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1. 発明の名称

妈造品の加熱方法と装置

2.特許請求の範囲

- (2) 鋳造品を焼入炉3の入口2から出口4まで搬送する搬送手段5を設け、窓焼入炉内に1 基または数差の間接加熱方式の発熱体8,8'……を設け、該焼入炉内にかいて熱風を循環さす1 基または数差の循環用

送 医 被 9 , 9'……を 設 け 、 該 焼 入 炉 少 底 部 に 鋳 造 品 か ら 落 ち た 砂 を 外 部 へ 運 ひ 去 る 砂 依 出 手 段 1 0 , 1 1 を 良 け た 鉄 造 品 の 加 糸 を 質 。

3.発明の詳細な説明

本発明は鉄造品を焼入炉へ供給し、単に該 鉄造品をその焼入温度まで加熱するだけでな く、該鉄造品に付着している鉄型砂を除去す る鉄造品の加熱方法およびその方法を行なう 加熱装置に関する。

鋳造品は一般に衡型から取出された後に焼 入炉に供給されて熱入温度まで加熱され、次 に焼入槽に供給されて焼入され、次に焼戻炉に 供給されて焼戻温度まで加熱される一連の熱 処理工程を経た後に製品として使用される。

アルミ鉄造品たとえばシリンダーへンドの場合も鉄鋼品同様に焼入と焼戻の熱処理を必要とし、このような熱処理を経た後に製品として使用される。 従来は鉄造機から取出したばかりの鉄造品には鉄型砂が付着しているか

ら第4図に示すどとく従来は熱処理工程の前に病性を除去する工程があった。 鋳造品がのの除去は従来権々の方法があるが、 鋳造品がの大き生産であるとがによっては知いています。 かいて 野型 ひの にいて 野型 ひの にいて 野型 ひの にいからの 存在によって 熱分解 され 気化されて といいて 動の 存む のが 脱落され やすく なる性質のパイン ターが 採用される。

砂焼炉による砂除去は鍋造品はコンペヤに 酸せられて該砂焼炉の入口が登場のパーナを設け、 され、該砂焼炉の天井に数差のパーナを設け、 とれらがはまれる火火が越帯される火火が れら造品にあてられて付着砂が悪される方 式であるが、各パーナへの空気の供給を にしてあるが、各れる火火中に0. 優度が15% に変しているというにすればパインダーの気化が に変している。しかしながら火火中に0.を15 本発明は衝型から取出した直接の衝逸品を. 第 5 図に示すごとく、直ちに競入炉へ供給して熱処理工程を行う。衝型から取出した直径の誘造品が未だあまり冷えてからず高温であればそれだけ熱エネルギーの節約となる。本

で加熱するだけでなく、同時に調造品に付着 している調型砂を該無入炉内において除去す るものであるから、前述の第4回に示した砂 焼炉工程を省くことができ、工程の短縮化、 要費の簡単化、燃料の節約、省力化を同時に かつ大巾に達成するものである。

 の高温と極めて高濃度の 0,の存在によつて前述の砂焼炉の場合よりも極めて迅速に衡型砂を固めているパインダーを激化させ、 その接着力を失わせて鉄造品から鉄型砂を脱落させる加熱方式および加熱装置である。 該焼入炉を出た鉄造品を直ちに焼入槽に供給し、熱入処理するとができる。

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本発明を、そのアルミシリンダーヘッドの 競入の実施例を示した第1図、第2図、第3 図によつてさらに詳細に説明する。

第1図において、アルミシリンダーへッドはパスケット1.1', 1'……内にそれぞれ1個または数個つつ収容され、先つ焼入炉入口前の供給テーフル2上に供給される。アルミシリンダーヘッドは鋳造機から取出された直接で、あまり冷えておらず、高温な状態である。高温であるほど熱エネルギーが釣約される。との場合シリンダーヘッドに鋳型砂、中子砂が付着している状態で供給される。

本焼入炉3はその外側を軟鋼板で囲い内側をステンレス鋼板で囲い、両鋼板間に断熱材が充壌されている。

パスケット1は供給テープル2から焼入炉 3内に入り排出テープル4に取出されるが、 パスケットを一定速度で積極的に搬送するた めたとえば従来公知のハースローラ5。5′… … などの搬送手段が設けられている。該焼入 炉の入口と出口にそれぞれ一定時間でとに自 此的に昇降されるようにして入口昇 6 と出口 扉7が設けられている。

本境入炉3内には従来の直火焚きパーナに よる燃焼生成ガスを被処理物にあてて直接的 に加熱する焼入炉と異り、 1 基または数差の ラジアントチユープ B , 8'……が設けられて いる。また本焼入炉3内には1基または数差 の循環用送風機9,9′……が設けられている。 従つて炉内で、第3図に矢印で示すごとく熱 皮が強制循環される構造になつている。循環 する熱風はその循環経過に設けたラジャント チュープ表面に接して熱を受けて高温の熱風 とたり、該熱風はパスケット内に流入してシ リンダーヘッドに接して無を投け、従つてシ リンダーヘッドはとの循環無風によつて比較 的均一に加熱され昇温される。またかような 加熱方式にすることによつて炉内の Q機能を 17%乃至21%に保つことが容易である。 かように高温でありかつ高 0. 機度である循環

パスケット 1'は焼入炉3の出口扉7から出ると排出テーブル4上に散せられるが、該排出テーブル4はエレベーター接換12の一部になつていて、パスケット 1'は 該エレベーター機構12の底部に設けた焼入槽13内に浸渍され焼入処理が行われる。

第1図乃至第3図に示す焼入炉3にかいて は循環熱鬼の経路にラジアントチューブを発 熱体として設けているがラジアントチューブ の代りに電熱器を用いて熱風を加熱し、アル ミシリンダーヘッドを加熱することができる。 との場合も炉内にかける 0. 機度を 17 %乃至 21%に保つととが容易である。ラジアント チュープや電熱器などはパーナ火袋を直接的 に被加熱物にあてる直接的な直火焚加熱方式 に対し間接加熱方式というととができる。

本晃明に係る焼入炉はさきに述べた砂焼炉など構造品から衝型砂を落す工程を省くことができる。調造品を比較的物一に焼入温度まで加熱することができる。調造根から取出した直接の調造品を供給テーブルに供給して熱

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入炉における鋳造品加熱用の熱エネルギーの 節約をすることができる。すなわち工程の短 超化、装置の簡単化、燃料の節約省力化を同 時にかつ大巾に達成することができる。

上述の説明においては実施例をアルミシリングーへッドの焼入について述べたが、 本発明はアルミシリンダーヘッド以外のアルミ 造品にも選用することができ、また本発明は アルミ
調造品だけでなく
鏡鯛品にも選用する ことができる。

4.図面の簡単な説明

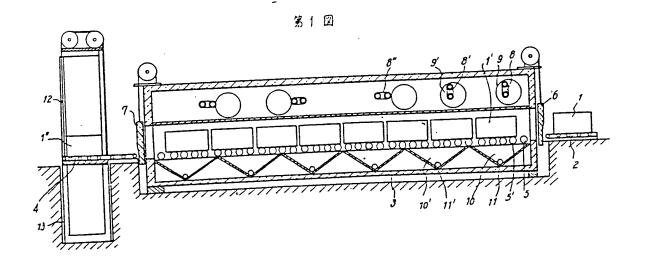
第1図、第2図、第3図はいづれも本発明 に低るアルミシリンダーヘッドの低入炉のモ れぞれ飼断面図、平面図、MI - MI 断面図であ

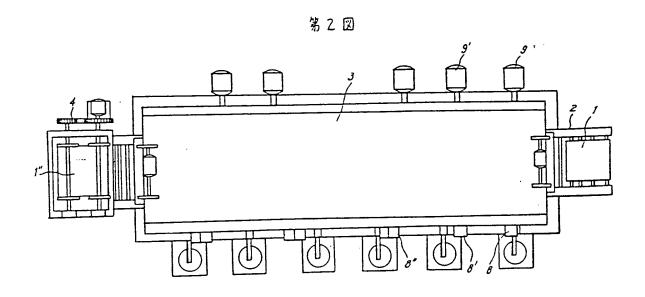
第4図は従来の鋳造品の焼処理工程までの 工程図、第5図は本発明の加熱方法かよび加 熱装置にかける熱処理工程までの工程図を示

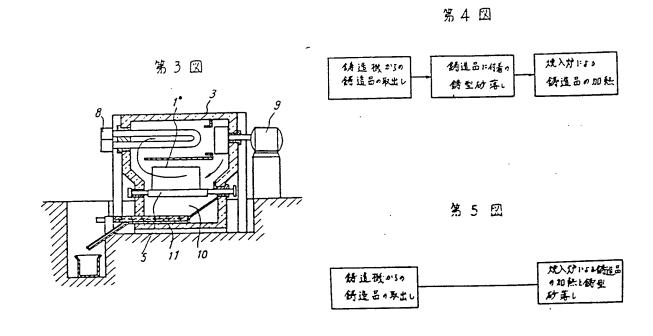
1はパスケット、2は供給テーブル、3は

焼入炉、4は排出テーブル、5はハースローラ、6は入口扉、7は出口扉、8はラジアントチューブ、9は循環用送風根、10はホッパー、11はスクリュフィダー、12はエレベーター根構、13は焼入槽。

代理人 大 越 善 彦 態







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METHOD AND DEVICE FOR HEATING OF CASTING

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To remove molding sand from castings with a simple device and stages by supplying the castings stuck with the molding sand into a hardning furnace, and circulating hot wind therein thereby allowing the binder solidifying the sand to evaporate.

Castings of Al or the like in a high temperature state are contained in baskets 1 and are supplied into a hardening furnace 3. Hot wind is forcibly circulated from a circulating fan 9 provided with heating elements such as radiant tubes 8 provided in the furnace 3. Further, the concentration of O(sub 2) in the furnace 3 is maintained at about 17-21%. The castings are heated uniformly by the circulating hot wind, and the binder solidifying the molding sand evaporates quickly, and loses the adhesive power. Thus the molding sand and core sand drop easily from the castings and are carried out by means of a hopper 10 and a screw feeder 11.

(1) Japanese laid open patent application 58-25860

1. Title of the invention

Method and device for heating of casting

5 2. Claims

- (1) A method for heating of a casting, comprising providing a casting with molding sand stuck thereon into a solution furnace which is provided with an indirect heating type of heater and within which O_2 concentration is from 17% to 21% and a hot wind is forcibly circulated, heating the casting to a solution temperature by the circulated hot wind of high temperature, and at the same time, evaporating a binder binding the molding sand by the circulated hot wind of high temperature and existence of O_2 , so as to loose adhesion thereof and drop the molding sand from the casting.
- (2) A device for heating of a casting, comprising conveying means 5 for conveying the casting from an entrance 2 to an exit 4 of a solution furnace 3, one or more indirect type of heaters 8, 8', 8",... provided within the solution furnace, one or more circulating fans 9, 9', 9",... provided for circulating a hot wind within the solution furnace, sand conveying means 10, 11 provided at a bottom of the solution furnace for conveying out sand fallen from the casting.

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3. Detailed description of the invention

The present invention relates to a method and a device for heating a casting which not only heats the casting provided into a solution furnace to its solution temperature, but also removes the molding sand stuck on the casting.

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Generally, a casting taken out from a mold is provided into a solution furnace to be heated to a solution temperature, provided to a quench tank to be quenched, and then provided into an aging furnace to be heated to an aging temperature. After being subject to these series of heat treatments, the casting is used as a product.

An aluminium casting, such as a cylinder head, also requires a heat treatment of solution and aging as well as a steel casting, and is used as a product after such a heat treatment. Conventionally, as molding sand is stuck on a casting which is just

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taken out from a mold, there was a process for removing the molding sand prior to heat treatment processes, as shown in Figure 4. Several methods are conventionally available to remove molding sand. Where a casting is mass-produced, a method which uses a sand burning furnace is often used to remove molding sand. Where molding sand is removed by using such a sand burning furnace, a binder is chosen for binding molding sand to have characteristics of heat resolvable with heat and existence of O_2 , so as to be evaporated and loose effects of binding molding sand, resulting in an easy fall of molding sand stuck on the casting.

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The method of removing molding sand by a sand burning furnace is such that a casting product is mounted on a conveyer and conveyed from the entrance to the exit of the sand burning furnace, a ceiling of which is provided with several burners, and the flame from the burners is applied to the casting so that the sand stuck is If air provision to each burner is made to excess so as to make concentration of O₂ in the flame about 15%, the evaporation of the binder will be accelerated. However, it is difficult to make O_2 in the flame 15%. If O_2 concentration is about 10%, it takes much longer time than in the case of 15% concentration to fall molding sand from the casting. That is, the casting must stay in the sand burning furnace for a long time, which means that a big sand burning furnace is required, and a large quantity of fuel will be consumed. Moreover, the amount of discharged gas which is discharged from the sand burning furnace is also large, a large amount of heat energy is abandoned with the discharged gas. As the discharged gas contains sand, it should not be discharged directly and should be passed a device for removing the sand from the discharged gas prior to the discharge. Accordingly, a big device is needed for removing sand from the discharged gas.

In accordance with the present invention, a casting taken out from a mold is, as shown in Figure 5, immediately provided into a solution furnace to carry out heat treating processes. Higher temperature is the casting which is just taken out from the mold and which is not yet significantly cooled down, more heat energy is saved. The solution furnace in accordance with the present invention not only heats the casting to its solution temperature, but also removes the molding sand stuck on the casting at the same time within the solution furnace. Accordingly, as the process of burning

the sand as shown in Figure 4 can be eliminated, shortening of the processes, simplifier of the machines, saving of fuel, and economical use of energy are simultaneously and significantly achieved.

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In the solution furnace used in the present invention, the method of heating is different from the conventional one in which combusted gas is directly brown into the furnace by burners. In the solution furnace used in the present invention, indirect heating types of heaters are provided within the furnace, such as radiant tubes or electrical heaters, and circulating fans are provided so that a hot wind is forcibly circulated in the furnace. As a heater is provided in a circulation path of the hot wind, the hot wind receives the heat from the heater and provides the heat to the casting. Such a heating method enables maintenance of the O₂ concentration in the furnace at a high level of 17% to 21%. Accordingly, the casting provided in the solution furnace is heated to a predetermined solution temperature mainly by the hot wind within the furnace, and at the same time, the binder binding the molding sand is evaporated much quicker than in the aforementioned sand burning furnace, by the high temperature of the circulated hot wind and the existence of highly concentrated O₂. The binder looses its adhesion and the molding sand is fallen from the casting. The casting exited from the solution furnace is immediately provided to a quench tank, thus the solution treatment is carried out.

Experiments of a solution furnace in accordance with the present invention were carried out for mainly cylinder heads as aluminium castings. Aluminium cylinder heads were experimented in a condition that the solution temperature was set to 480°C - 530°C and the oxygen concentration within the furnace was made to 17% - 21%, resulting in the removal of molding core sand as well as the molding sand stuck on the surface of the aluminium cylinder heads. The cylinder heads were evenly heated to the solution temperature in one hour. It was revealed that, when the O₂ concentration was lowered on or below 15 %, it took longer time to remove the molding sand though the removal of the sand was possible. Accordingly, the time could not be made the same as the heating time for bringing up to the solution temperature, resulting in uneconomical use of the fuel.

The present invention is described in detail referring to Figures 1, 2, and 3 which show an example of solution of aluminum cylinder heads.

Referring to Figure 1, aluminium cylinder heads are accommodated one by one or some together in baskets 1, 1', 1",..., and provided on the providing table 2 in front of the entrance of a solution furnace. The aluminium cylinder heads are just taken out from a molding apparatus and not yet significantly cooled down and still at a high temperature. Higher temperature are the heads, more heat energy is saved. The cylinder heads are provided with the molding sand and core sand stuck thereon.

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The solution furnace 3 is surrounded with a soft steel board outside of the furnace and a stainless steel board inside thereof, and a heat insulator is filled between the steel boards.

Basket 1 is entered from providing table 2 into solution furnace 3 and taken out to exit table 4. In order to positively convey the baskets at a constant speed, provided is conveying means, such as conventional driven rollers 5, 5',.... The solution furnace is provided at the entrance and the exit with an entrance door 6 and an exit door 7 which are automatically lifted and dropped at a predetermined interval.

In the solution furnace 3 in accordance with the present invention, which is different from the conventional solution furnace which directly heats a treated subject with gas produced by a direct combustion burner, one or more radiant tubes 8, 8',... are provided. Within the solution furnace 3, one or more circulating fans 9, 9',... are provided. Accordingly, as shown with an arrow in Figure 3, a hot wind is forcibly circulated within the furnace. The circulated hot wind contacts the surface of radiant tubes provided in the circulating path thereof and receives the heat to become a hot wind of high temperature. The hot wind flows into the baskets and contacts with the cylinder heads to provide heat thereto. Thus, the cylinder heads are heated relatively uniformly and brought up to high temperature by the circulated hot wind. With such a heating method, it is easy to maintain the oxygen concentration within the furnace to 17-21%. By bringing the circulated hot wind which is high temperature and high oxygen concentrated in contact with the cylinder heads, the binder binding the molding sand evaporates in a short time and looses its adhesion, so that the molding sand and the core sand easily fall down from the cylinder heads.

Underneath of driven rollers 5, 5',... of the present solution furnace, provided is sand convey means comprising one or more hoppers 10, 10',... and screw feeders 11, 11',...

Basket 1" is mounted on exit table 4 when it exits from exit door 7 of the solution furnace 3. The exit table 4 is a part of an elevator mechanism 12, and basket 1" is immersed into quench tank 13 which is provided on the bottom of elevator mechanism 12, and thus the solution treatment is carried out.

In solution furnace 3 shown in Figures 1 to 3, the radiant tubes are provided as a heater in the path of the circulated hot wind. Electrical heaters may be used instead of radiant tubes to heat the hot wind and heat the aluminum cylinder heads. In this case, it is also easy to keep O_2 concentration within the furnace from 17% to 21%. It may be called an indirect heating method to use radiant tubes or electrical heaters, in opposite to a direct combustion heating method which uses burner flame directly contacting to heated subjects.

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In solution furnace 3 in accordance with the present invention, it is easy to maintain O_2 concentration within the furnace from 17% to 21% by using heaters of the indirect heating type such as radiant tube 8. During the time of heating the casting to the solution temperature, molding sand and core sand can be fallen from the casting device. The fallen sand is flown out of the path of the circulated hot wind and deposited in the bottom of hopper 10. The deposited sand is easily conveyed out by screw conveyer 11, and the hot wind within the furnace is sealed in with the deposited sand and prevented from blowing out.

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The solution furnace in accordance with the present invention can eliminate a step of dropping the molding sand from the casting by such as the aforementioned sand burning furnace. The casting can be relatively uniformly heated to the solution temperature. Heat energy for heating the castings within the solution furnace can be saved by immediately providing the casting taken out of the molding apparatus to the providing table. That is, shortening of the processes, simplifier of the machines, saving of fuel, economical use of energy are simultaneously and significantly achieved.

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In the above description, the embodiment was explained for the solution of aluminium cylinder heads. The 0 present invention may be applied to aluminium casting other than cylinder heads, and also to steel castings.

4. Brief description of the drawings

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Figures 1, 2, and 3 are respectively a side cross-sectional view, plan view, III-III cross-sectional view of a solution furnace for aluminium cylinder heads in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 4 is a process diagram showing the conventional heating treatment processes of castings. Figure 5 is a process diagram showing the heating treatment processes of castings in accordance with the present invention.

1 is a basket, 2 is a providing table, 3 is a solution furnace, 4 is an exit table, 5 is a driven roller, 6 is an entrance door, 7 is an exit door, 8 is a radiant tube, 9 is a circulating fan, 10 is a hopper, 11 is a screw feeder, 12 is an elevator mechanism, and 13 is a quench tank.